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THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

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# ORIENTATION ISSUE



# WORLD

# WORONI



1968 must be the year of the new look. It begins with a new Prime Minister, his new Private Secretary, a new Botany building, a bigger, better, bouncier WORONI, a revitalised S.R.C. structure with more improvements to come through the organisational shovings and chewings of Alan Brooks and even OZ has a new look.

The policy of WORONI this year is to make it a newspaper with greater appeal to a wider range of students. WORONI over the past year has tended to be dominated by politics, not that politics in itself is a bad thing, but it has done this to the detriment of other aspects of campus life. Students were not being informed about all that was of interest to them, and of decisions that affected them. Politics will take a smaller role in WORONI during 1968 and the accent will be on news and articles of general interest. The Pot Page provides an opportunity for those with a chip on their shoulder or a humourous turn of mind to express themselves. The Review section will contain film and play reviews as well as an increased book review section, with reviews by well known academics and senior students.

This of course will only be possible with continued and increased support from students themselves. WORONI seeks controversy in order to make students critical or objective about matters that concern them. By doing this we believe we are carrying out the intended role of a campus newspaper.

While approving of A.N.U.S.A. President, Alan Brook's, current attempts to make the S.R.C. and student organisations in general better bodies to serve students, WORONI deplors the continued lack of interested engendered by such bodies amongst the students in general. Over the past year or so, a disturbing trend has emerged whereby students of no particular ability or competence have been elected to the S.R.C., simply because no one else from their faculty chose to stand. Why these students should stand in the first place is difficult to understand. Being a member of the S.R.C. is hardly the most prestigious job in the world, and an S.R.C. that has to carry a considerable amount of deadwood is only hampered in its attempts to better serve the interests of students.

Contrary to general belief, the S.R.C. does fill an important role in student life. Its effects are not always easily discernible or immediate, but as with so many other bodies of similar nature, only its disappearance would overtly show its true role. Perhaps a lot of the blame for this must lie with the S.R.C. itself and an apparent breakdown in communications between it and the students. How many students were aware, for instance, that a consultation was held last year between the staff, the administration, student associations and some individual students about the problems faced by the first year student at university. This was a very important meeting which drew interesting and far reaching conclusions and which has not been followed up by an administration that acts for the most part like contented cows, and the other participants have not exerted themselves particularly strenuously in this direction either. True, this consultation had no real authority, but this does not completely justify its being ignored.

WORONI will have more to say on the subject of the Administration and its attitudes to students in later issues, once we have seen how the regime of the new Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, acts, in this respect.

#### STAFF

EDITOR .....	John Stephens
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FEATURES EDITOR .....	Craddock Morton
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#### DEADLINE

Deadline for the next issue of WORONI is Thursday, February 29 at 5 p.m. Copy preferably should be typed at double spacing, or legibly handwritten. The Editor would appreciate as much copy as possible before the deadline. Copy may be left at the S.R.C. office or in the WORONI office.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Eduard H. F. Meijers,  
DePauw University,  
Delta Chi House,  
Greencastle, Indiana 46135,  
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am a student from Holland, studying in the U.S.A. in an exchange programme. Starting January 28 I will have a radio programme for our school radio station. The purpose of this programme is to inform people here about situations in the world and give them an idea what people of the various countries think about current political problems in the world.

I am specially interested in student opinions. That is why I wrote letters to universities in 117 different countries. I think it will be very interesting to know what people all over the world think about the world situation nowadays. I believe we have to understand each other, understand each other's point of view about world problems, before we can make attempts to live in peace. That basically is the reason why I started this radio programme in America. If I get enough response from the various countries on my questions, I will try to get the money to have this printed and I hope to be able to send a copy of it to you, if you are interested.

I would really appreciate it if you or some of your students would write about what you feel is the general opinion of students about current political problems such as:

The war in Vietnam.  
Crisis in the Mid-East.  
The European Common Market.  
Cyprus crisis.

Relationship "West-East".

Development of new countries. The problems involved. How you feel about various kinds of "aid".

Your relationship with "Eastern bloc" and "Western bloc", and how you feel about it.

Racial problems.

United Nations.

China. How it is going to develop and its future role in the world.

Monetary situation in the world.

"Friendship" programmes.

Political situation in your country.

Peace movements.

I should like you to write about what you feel is most urgent. If you have enough time I really would appreciate it if you, or some of your students, could write about more of the above mentioned subjects. If you have a student newspaper I would be very interested to receive some copies. Any information which gives me an idea about your country and how you feel about current political problems will be most welcome.

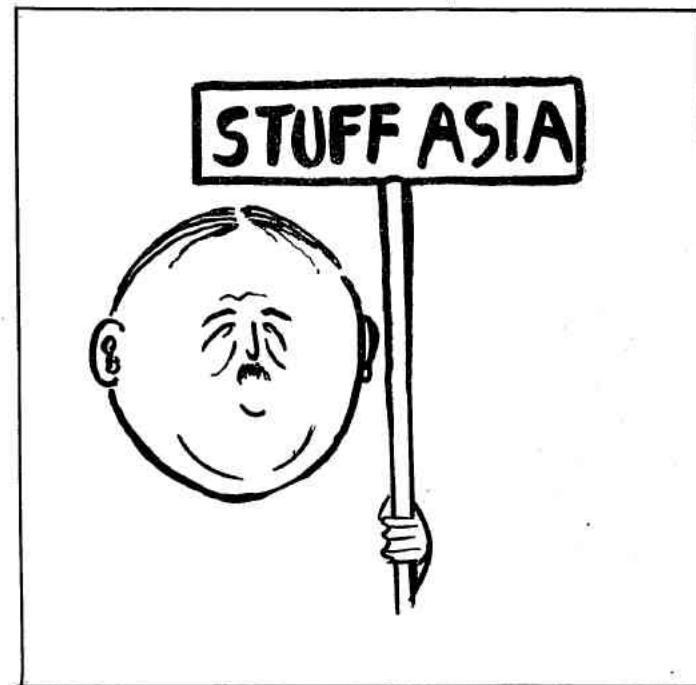
Preferably I should like to have your answers in English. Besides: French, German, Dutch and Swedish would be fine with me too. If necessary I could find somebody to translate Spanish.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Eduard H. F. Meijers

All letters (even those which appear printed under a nom de plume) must be signed by the writer, and include his address. Letters to the Editor must not exceed 500 words. The Editor reserves the right not to publish any particular letter on the basis of time, space and legal restrictions.



INDIVIDUAL SELF-EXPRESSION ON THE FAR LEFT.

KRALLE

# Students Continue Ban on McGraw Hill

The boycott on books published by the American firm of McGraw Hill instituted by the National Union of Australian University Students in conjunction with student associations on all Australian campuses late last year, is to continue. This was decided at N.U.A.U.S. Annual Council at Monash University during February.

The boycott was instituted because McGraw Hill lowered their price on the popular International Student Editions, thus effectively removing the possibility of booksellers giving the usual 10 per cent discount to students.

A meeting of N.U.A.U.S. was called to reconsider the boycott and was addressed by Mr. Bladon, Australian Sales Manager for McGraw Hill on the reasons for the price cut. Mr. Bladon stressed that the cut was only on I.S.E.'s and that by decreasing the costs, these editions became available to all students, not just university students, at a standard price just above what university students would be getting with a discount. He agreed that McGraw Hill was

not being completely altruistic about this, as the decrease in costs greatly increased the sale potential of these editions, which brought it above the profit that would have been gained from a smaller sale of hard-cover editions.

He pointed out that booksellers were the most disturbed by the cut price, as it decreased their profit margin, and that they had at one stage attempted to get a prohibitive tariff applied against the "dumping" of I.S.E.'s. It became obvious that the main backer of the boycott was the University Co-operative Bookshop, one of Australia's largest text book sellers which operates out of all N.S.W. university campuses.

Mr. Ian Lowe (U.N.S.W.) said that this action of McGraw Hill had inspired other American publishers to follow suit and booksellers were unable to offer discounts to students on these books.

However, continued debate and questions only muddled rather than clarified the issue, and many delegates felt that there was insufficient evidence to show that McGraw Hill was completely to blame or indeed had perpetrated such an evil deed, and therefore the justification for the boycott did not hold water. British publishers neither offer lower price editions nor do they give such reasonable terms to booksellers on a sale or return basis as most of the American companies do.

Despite a reasonable equal division of the delegations on the question of continuing the boycott, a motion urging constituents to do so, moved by U.B.S.W., was passed. However, arising out of a motion at Regional Conference in December last year, N.U.A.U.S. decided to hold a complete investigation into the question of publishing, sale and costs of university texts, and the role of the bookseller in this.

## DUNBAR AS DEPUTY V.C.

University Council, at its last meeting, appointed Prof. D. N. F. Dunbar, the Professor of Physics in the School, as the Deputy Vice Chancellor for five years from January 1968.

Professor Dunbar came to Canberra from Melbourne in 1959 to the Canberra University College as the Professor of Physics. He continued in this position when the College became incorporated in the A.N.U. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science for four years from 1963. He succeeds Sir John Crawford and Sir Hug Ennor in the position.

Prof. Dunbar has been the Council representative on the Sports Council for the past years and has shown interest in student welfare and sport. It would appear that Prof. Dunbar's role in this position will be greater than his predecessors, as it is likely that the new Vice Chancellor, Sir John Crawford will be mainly concerned with university finance and administration, leaving Prof. Dunbar to look after matters arising from student affairs. Prof. Dunbar's appointment was welcomed in student circles as a break from the line of D.V.C.'s coming from the Institute, with no-one from the School in the upper echelons of university politics.



Mr. Bladon, (Sales Manager, McGraw Hill) addresses N'U'A'U'S'.

## REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Regional Conference, a collection of delegates from N.S.W. and A.C.T. Universities, and originally designed to be a petty and parochial version of N.U.A.U.S. but without teeth or separate existence, met again in November 1967 at the University of New England, Armidale. The interesting subjects discussed and the hospitality of the New England S.R.C. made the conference a great success.

Discussions centred at first around local reports presented by each delegation and dealt with almost everything from student finances, radio programmes, drugs, insurance, student TV programmes, church colleges, Autonomy for Wollongong University College to \$400,000, theatre projects.

Of particular interest to all students will be the creation of a sub-committee of specialists to investigate and make recommendation on the action of book companies that consistently increase book prices. This matter arose from the current student boycott of McGraw Hill Books in N.S.W. and the A.C.T.

Also at the conference were delegates from the University of Queensland which was admitted as a permanent member of Reg. Con. This step is very much welcomed, in the field of student welfare and services, the University of Queensland Union has much to offer.

The A.N.U. delegates sought the answer to three particular questions at the conference. Firstly, are Bush Week activities (or their equivalent) successful? the answer was generally, no, and it was variously reported that moves were afoot to abolish them. Secondly, are Recovery Balls successful? The answer here was, yes, A.N.U. alone is unable to run a well attended recovery ball. Thirdly, is there any problem in students finding vacation employment? Unlike Canberra, students from other universities had no problem here. This position will be alleviated at A.N.U. with the creation of a student employment service in 1968.

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## students benefit from study workshop

The Australian National University 1967 examination results, indicate that a University attempt to help students in academic difficulties to rehabilitate themselves has had an encouraging outcome.

During the year Associate Professor P. Pentony, of the University's Department of Psychology, made a pilot study of the possibility of helping students in academic difficulties. The study was concerned with ways of bringing about changes in the students' approach to the academic task.

A ten-day residential workshop was held in the Department of Psychology and Bruce Hall, at the beginning of 1967 to help the students make a better adjustment to the needs of university study.

Nine of the thirteen students who took part in the workshop and stayed the full year in the Australian National University passed all their subjects. Members of the workshop group passed an average of 2.5 subjects each, compared with the 1.7 subjects passed by each of a group of students of comparable performance in 1966 who re-enrolled in 1967 but did not attend the workshop.

A total of fourteen students took part in the residential workshop. Seven came from the Faculty of Science and seven from the Faculty of Arts. After the workshop one of the science students went to the University of New England and another transferred to the Faculty of Arts. The five remaining science students sat fifteen subjects between them and passed thirteen. They obtained five higher level passes between them (three distinctions and two credits). In one of the subjects, one of the students gained the highest mark awarded in the subject. This performance can be compared with that of nineteen other science students who did not accept an

invitation to attend the workshop, although they did return to the University. These students between them passed thirty-three subjects and failed seven. Between them they obtained ten higher level passes (one high distinction, two distinctions and seven credits).

The eight arts students sat for twenty-four subjects and passed twenty. None of them gained a higher-level pass. Fourteen arts students who declined the invitation to join the workshop re-enrolled in 1967. One withdrew during the year but the remainder sat for thirty-eight subjects and passed twenty-two. They obtained five higher level passes between them (three credits and two passes with merit). Three of these higher level passes went to the one student.

The students in the workshop were given a series of psychological tests at the beginning of the workshop and at the end of the academic year. There was a distinct reduction in signs of emotional disturbance over the period. There is no comparable data for students who declined to attend the workshop.

Commenting on the results of the study, Associate Professor Pentony said, "The results, while not spectacular, are promising. The project was small and exploratory, carried out under circumstances which precluded the use of a suitable control group. It has provided useful information about the characteristics of students in academic difficulties and the suitability of certain kinds of group leadership for such students."

Associate Professor Pentony said that it was proposed to carry out a larger and more systematic study in 1968, making use of the experience gained in this year's study.

## WORONI MOVES

After protracted negotiations with a none too co-operative (at first) Union Board, WORONI has moved its home to a more palatial suite of offices next door to its old home on the bottom floor of the union. With its old office becoming far too cramped and the planned increase in size and efficiency of WORONI, the need for a new, more spacious office became paramount.

The removal was completed during the vacation and another work bench has been constructed in order that WORONI may be produced in a shorter working time with the provision of extra space. This will also enable more room for art work and headlining.

Regrettably, unforeseen circumstances prevented the first issue of WORONI being typeset on the new I.B.M. Selectric Composer that the S.R.C. has purchased. The presence of this machine will greatly reduce the copy deadlines on WORONI and permit last minute insertions of important news. It will also considerably lessen the typesetting cost. The intention of the new look WORONI is better news coverage on both campus and national student news as well as a large comprehensive reviews and features segment. Better layout and design and more pages should increase the student interest in WORONI. A larger circulation and distribution hopes to make WORONI available for postgraduate and Institute scholars, thus making it more of a university, rather than merely undergraduate paper.

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# BLACK MAN AND WHITE

BY THE ABSCHOL DIRECTOR

## IGNORANCE

Since the white man came to this country 180 years ago the Australian Aborigines have suffered through his ignorance. In the early days the Aborigines were considered to be a lower species of man, wild animals to be rounded up and slaughtered. Their material culture was regarded as impoverished and their social structure as primitive and debased. They were driven from their tribal lands and their sacred places were desecrated.

Of all these things ignorance was the primary cause. The white man could only evaluate Aboriginal society in the terms of his own society, rather than in the terms of Aboriginal society itself. It is significant that almost all early (and present) descriptions of the Aborigines are given in the form of comparisons with White society, for example "They do not practise even the most primitive form of agriculture."

## EDUCATION

It is only comparatively recently that we have had the concept of the scientific analysis and description of societies and cultures different from our own which has allowed us to appreciate them on their own terms. In view of this we can understand something at least, of the attitudes of early Australians towards the Aborigines. We can understand, also, the attitudes of the majority of white Australians today.

In this age however, with all its possibilities of education and dissemination of ideas it is appalling that the knowledge of Aboriginal society that has been gained by a great number of Anthropologists, Sociologists, Linguists etc. has not filtered down to the very roots of our society. Had this occurred such things as discrimination, intolerance and prejudice would not be issues of such mag-

nitude as they are now and problems would be tackled with a greater knowledge of the real factors involved. But white Australians have not been educated with regard to Aborigines, they are still as ignorant as they were 180 years ago.

## WASTED RESEARCH

Huge sums of money are made available every year to a number of institutions for research into Aboriginal Affairs, the fruits of which are published in obscure scholarly journals, or relegated to the darkest depths of some non-public library. Australian universities at both undergraduate and graduate level deal with the Prehistory of the Aborigines and much is known about Aboriginal material cultures of the past, but not one university has an undergraduate faculty of Aboriginal Studies which could prepare students to deal with the enormous problems of the present and the future. A great deal is known about Aboriginal languages but not one Australian university offers a unit in this field, and it is only this year that the idea of teaching Aboriginal children in their own language has at last been put into effect with the establishment at Adelaide University of a summer course in the Pitjijara language.

## FUTURE HORIZONS

If Australia is to be equipped to tackle with real understanding the problems it faces the dusty institutions of learning and research must be opened up so that the community at large may benefit from their knowledge and new mediums must be found to give specialized training which can be turned directly to the advancement of the Aborigines.

We have seen that the situation in the past is, to some extent, understandable, past generations knew no better but for the generation of today with all its advantages of education there is no excuse. The future of the Aborigines is now in our hands and we must recognize our responsibilities and act.



# N.U.A.U.S.

## format change for NATIONAL 'U'?

The Annual Council of N.U.A.U.S. was held at Monash University from February 4th-14th this year. The Annual Council is essentially the policy making body of the National Union. Need for financial stringency meant a severe cut back in N.U.A.U.S. expenditure for the coming year and nearly every department of the Union suffered in some way.

Perhaps the most severely effected were the National Faculty Associations which are made up of Faculty and departmental societies in each university and which hold annual conferences to discuss the problems associated with teaching and study in their particular fields. A considerable amount of expenditure in these conferences has been for social activities and N.U.A.U.S. felt that while these Associations served a useful and necessary function in student life, that it should not be required to subsidise the drinking and entertaining habits of the delegates to these conferences. Consequently N.F.A. expenditure was reduced from \$4,500 last year to \$2,000 this year.

One of the few activities that did not suffer in this general cut back was the journal of N.U.A.U.S. The Editor for 1968 will be Tony MacMichael, who was the President of the Union during 1967. The purchase of an I.B.M. Selectric Composer is

intended to improve both speed, efficiency and design of the newspaper and to increase its interest to students.

An extended discussion took place on the question of National 'U' and committees were appointed to regularise and formalise all aspects of its production. Another committee was appointed to consider a new name for the newspaper, which was felt to be unappealing and not easily found on the lips of admiring students. At the same time, it was decided to investigate a change in format of the newspaper into a news magazine along the lines of TIME or NEWSWEEK which would still contain news, but better in depth articles and appeal. Such a change would also make the magazine more attractive to advertisers and opened the possibility of commercial sale of the magazine. At present NATIONAL 'U' competes with, rather than supplement local, on campus newspapers, and probably suffers in comparison. A new format would achieve the aim of a supplementary publication and make it more readable.

Council also decided to set up an N.U.A.U.S. Friendly Society running health, dental and insurance schemes for students. Further information about this and other aspects and policies of Annual Council will appear in a fuller report in the next issue of WORONI.

# W.U.S. aids korea

## Course in

## Human Biology

The Australian National University will introduce a first-year course in Human Biology in its Faculty of Science this year.

The course, which will be conducted jointly by the University's Departments of Zoology and Psychology, is believed to be the first of its kind in Australia. It will be available to students enrolled in either the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science and has been designed to fill what is considered to be a gap in biological and general education.

In addition to the basic biology of man, the course will deal with such topics as the interactions of man on his environment, the genetic basis of human diversity, population genetics of important human characteristics (such as blood groups), the biological basis of individual and social behaviour, learning, the evolutionary origin of man, and concepts of race and culture.

Although the course may be taken as a single first-year unit, students who qualify in Human Biology may proceed to certain second-year Biology units or to Psychology II.

Professor J. D. Smyth, the Professor of Zoology said "It is becoming increasingly recognised that an unbalanced situation exists in biological science. Although many specialised biological courses are offered by universities, little attempt is being made to teach the implications of recent biological findings in relation to the general human situation and to the problems which face mankind today.

"Biology in relation to human life and its affairs has become a study in its own right and it is hoped that its study will help to bridge the gap between the Arts and Sciences"



TONY McMICHAEL

Thousands of university students in South Korea are unable to return to their studies this year because of one of the worst droughts in their history.

Most students just cannot afford the exorbitant food prices of the city restaurants. Others, dependent upon family cash returns from the land are unable to re-register.

An urgent plea has come to World University Service in Australia from W.U.S. Korea. This international organisation initiates self-help projects in more than 60 countries by providing health clinics, book banks, medical equipment, scholarships, libraries, lodging, etc.

Mr. Brendan O'Dwyer, recently-appointed Executive Secretary in Australia stresses the importance of our assisting the Korean students in this crisis:

"We can help in Korea and we must", he says. "We will provide daily food for 1,500 students and to do this we will need at least \$2,420 for extensions to the student canteen. This is our first term project and we are hoping that the response from A.N.U. students is a good one". A nationwide button appeal has been organised to raise money for the Korean Famine Relief Project on all university campuses.

# LORD FLOREY OF ADELAIDE



*Lord Florey enters into the spirit of Bush Week at Garran Hall, July 1967;*

The Chancellor of the Australian National University, Lord Florey of Adelaide and Marsten, died last Wednesday at Oxford. He had been Chancellor since 1965 when he succeeded Sir John Cockcroft.

His close association with the A.N.U., however, dates back to the 1940's when he, together with Sir Keith Hancock, Sir Mark Oliphant and Professor Raymond Firth, prepared recommendations for the establishment of a postgraduate university in Canberra.

He was particularly interested in the proposed research institution for medical science, and his ideas became reality in the John Curtin School of Medical Research. The lecture hall which bears his name is a reminder of the leading role he played in guiding the affairs of the School in its early formative years.

When he came to Canberra in June, 1966, and was formally installed as Chancellor, many students had the opportunity to meet him personally, as he lunched at the halls of residence during Bush Week.

At Garran Hall he was ordained as Doctor of Bush Week, and at the other colleges he delighted students by his vigour and informality.

In his reply to Senator Gorton's welcome at his installation, Lord Florey stressed the dual nature of the A.N.U. and the importance of the Institute of Advanced Studies for the university and the nation as a whole.

In early 1967, he visited the university again and presided over the selection of Sir John Crawford as Vice-Chancellor and the annual graduation ceremony where his lighthearted and provocative speech received an enthusiastic reception.

Last week the Prime Minister described Lord Florey as "an outstanding Australian who made a great contribution not only to the well-being of Australia, but to the world".

Indeed, he is perhaps best-known for his work in the development of penicillin for practical uses, and his discoveries in the field of antibiotics. For these achievements he was knighted in 1945 and shared the Nobel Prize the following year with Sir Alexander Fleming and Dr. Chain.

In 1960, Lord Florey received the honour of being the first Australian elected to the position of President of the Royal Society and later served in the arduous role of Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford.

Along with his important and strenuous work in Britain, where he lived for most of his life, Lord Florey devoted much of his time and interest to the Australian National University with which he was so closely connected for more than twenty years.

ANGUS  
AND  
ROBERTSON

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# The Role of the A

## THE AUSTRALIAN

NUMBER 275 SATURDAY APRIL 3 1965 Tel 11221

### MELEE IN CIVIC

#### ANU speakers hit by barrage



A soapbox speaking contest in Civic last night turned into a wild melee, with hundreds of spectators and participants being splattered by tomatoes, eggs and other missiles.

An 18-year-old ANU Arts student was arrested by A.C.T. police and later charged with offensive behavior.

He was released on bail of £5 and will appear in Canberra City Magistrates Court on Monday.

The student was one of hundreds of people who were splattered with tomatoes, eggs and other missiles during the contest which was held in Civic Place.

After the crowd had been cleared the student, who had been ordered to clean up, found a fruit case with one layer of tomatoes and some food.

They say the disturbance was a minority group with the specific purpose of breaking up the festival.

Two of the soapbox contest organisers, B. J. Howard and D. Beattie, released a statement about the incident.

The statement said that evidence collected after the event would appear that the events which led to the closure of the festival were planned and executed by a small minority.

Repeated appeals failed to prevent the situation getting out of hand. The contest was closed by the organisers when the presence of police, who had been sent to operate throughout the evening, failed to quieten proceedings.

The organisers regret that the actions of a few irresponsible persons in the crowd may have cast aspersions on the contest itself, which had been conducted by the same people and was both successful and orderly.

Before the contest, it was reported that the speaker who drew the most applause with his speech would win the

THE WEATHER: Cool, cloudy. S.E. winds. Max: 73



#### SOAPBOX ORATORS ARE PELTED

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#### LED TO CAR

When things quietened down again, the student who was eventually arrested began to speak.

The lecture started again, and he stopped down. The police immediately questioned him and after some time, led him to a squad car.

A spokesman for the student said after the incident that it was unfortunate it came to what it did.

"We had the permission of the A.C.T. police and the Department of the Interior to hold the show, but I think if we will ever get it again," he said.

In the few short years since the student body of the old Canberra University College underwent its metamorphosis to become the breathtakingly beautiful A.N.U.S.A., the world has trembled a little at each exploratory thrust by this infant prodigy, this infant terrible, this wicked child of fortune.

Incomprehensible thought it may now seem, the machinations of the A.N.U.S.A. were once confined to that group of dilapidated fibro huts called Childers Street Buildings, though 1961 and 1962 student numbers burgeoned sufficiently to make it impossible to carry out all activity in these premises alone, and so the Haydon-Allen, Physics and Chemistry Buildings blossomed forth in the formerly barren terrain. Bruce Hall threw open its selective doors in the same period to ease the strain on Lennox House, now the temporary home for John XXIII College.

Bush Week was declared and fighting broke out between students and Duntroon Cadets. Somehow students convinced A.B.C. journalists and others that Parliament House occupied the site of a pre-historic Aboriginal meeting place and this archaeological discovery was breathlessly reported to the Nation, thereby bringing to the A.N.U.S.A. its first taste of what it most coveted — notoriety.

1963 was a period of consolidation. Bush Week flourished, the Geology Building and the first stage of the Library were completed, and the Queen graciously declared the Menzies Building of the Institute Library open, and even Sir Robert looked radiant. Chris Higgins succeeded Don Brewster as President of the A.N.U.S.A., Sir Robert threatened to call the new decimal currency units "Royals", and the Profumo scandal revealed the true nature of Tories everywhere. WORONI recorded its memorable joke about a piece of furniture called the Keeler: when its legs fall apart, the whole cabinet collapses.

A few students took up the sport of the Demo bringing more notoriety the way of the A.N.U.S.A. The A.L.P. lost yet another election, and President Kennedy was assassinated during the end-of-year vacation.

At the beginning of 1964 "Lolita" was placed on a course reading list, but the Government was so horrified it refused to remove its ban on the book. Then a general meeting of the A.N.U.S.A. issued a strong protest and the ban was lifted. The Debating Society held an oratory contest in Garema Place and another general meeting protested about plans to allow denominational colleges on campus. Tony Hartnell became A.N.U.S.A. President, and the Sports Council had to deal with a nasty incident.

It also seemed to rain more in '64 and, since concrete paths were, in those dark days, a rarity, it was a good year for mud.

That wasn't the only mud to inundate the scene, however, some of another kind was thrown in an article in "Crucible" which cried "Communist!" so loudly that "The Bulletin" dropped in for a wallow, and A.N.U. academics found themselves smeared.

The real notoriety this year came during Bush Week, in actual fact, when Duntroon Cadets retaliated to a student raid on them by causing \$1000 worth of damage to Bruce Hall. Newspapers carried vivid photos of a car blazing on the Duntroon parade ground and of the ruins at Bruce Hall; where fire hoses, flour bombs and hefty military shoulders had done their work. Even to this day raids on and by Duntroon are proscribed by Higher Powers.

In the middle of the year "The Australian" was born and naturally, its first front page featured A.N.U. students (who had been trapped in a ski hut by a blizzard). Fierce rivalry between a rejuvenated "Canberra Times" and the then local edition of "The Australian" led to an unprecedented press coverage of student affairs at the A.N.U. At the end of the year a student whose name had become a legend, largely as a co-founder of Bush Week — George Martin — was elected to that awesome Institution of Democracy — the A.C.T. Advisory Council.

1964 also saw the Day When Everything Happened. Headline-hungry newspapers nearly choked to death when a Labour Government came to power in Britain, Khrushchev was deposed, and China exploded its first atomic bomb — all within a few hours of each other in October. Johnson defeated Goldwater in November, and at home, conscription was introduced to give youth the opportunity to die for their country.

1965 may well go down as the Year of the Great Fiasco. It got off to a flying start with Burton Hall only half finished and students accommodated two to a room in first term. The dining hall wasn't finished until third term and the residents had to eat in the just-opened Union Building, thereby depriving commuting students of the use of the Refectory.

The Great S.R.C. Election Fiasco occurred when Peter Paterson beat John Yocklunn in the first ballot for A.N.U.S.A. President, but was later defeated by him after enough excuses were found to have the election declared invalid and a new one held. A repeat performance of the Oratory Contest in Garema Place turned into a near riot when fruit and eggs were thrown, and an orator was arrested. The newspapers had a ball. Someone tried to form a National Club to promote patriotism but the inaugural meeting was such a shambles, that of all those present, it was hard to tell the galahs from the drongos. On the great occasion of the first annual general meeting of the Union, the multitude present passed a resolution to have a contraceptive vending machine placed in the Union foyer.

### Bruce Hall, Duntroon damaged in raids



THIS car blazing on the middle of the parade ground at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, on Saturday night started a wild brawl at the University's Bruce Hall when the cadets marched back in retaliation

### CADETS FIGHT STUDENTS AS CAR IS SET ABLAZE

#### RASTUS

... by pryor

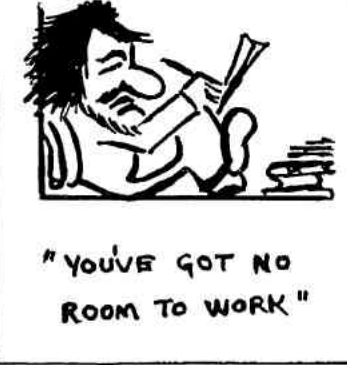
Pryor's comment on Burton Hall, 1965.



"YOU'VE GOT NO ROOM TO BUNK DOWN"



"ANYWAY, WHO WANTS TO WALK MILES FOR HIS TUCKER"

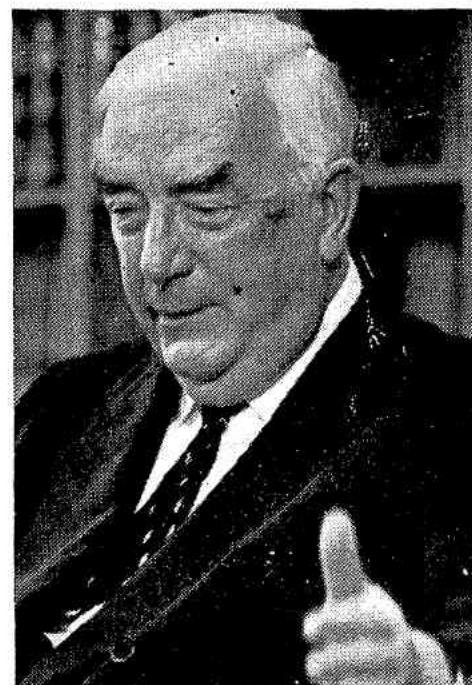


"YOU'VE GOT NO ROOM TO WORK"



"THANK CHRIST I DON'T LIVE AT BURTON HALL"

# A.N.U. Students ation History



Unfortunately the Law wouldn't allow it, a state of affairs the Sydney Morning Herald deemed a Bitter Pill for Students. The papers were once again, ecstatic.

Other notable events took place that year. The library got its first guard on the door with S.R.C. blessing. The Zoology building was occupied and the Oriental Studies Building completed. Even Student Administration got a new home. The student body spawned its first Rock Group — the Orgasms — later to be known as the Bitter Lemons.

Menzies announced that Australian troops would be sent to Vietnam, and the first of the huge A.N.U. demonstrations began. It was rapidly being realised that A.N.U.'s position in the heart of the National Capital afforded an instant and massive press coverage to the activities of the A.N.U.S.A. and our impact upon world events was assured.

When Dobell paintings were hoisted from the War Museum during Bush Week by enterprising students it was the Nation's Biggest Art Theft and our fame sped. Another group of students dressed as electricians calmly removed the neon sign from in front of the Police Station while police watched and offered helpful comments.

The first A.N.U. Teach-In was held on Vietnam, and gained a record audience of nearly 800, topping even that accorded the controversial union leader Pat Mackie when he spoke here. At the end of the year A.N.U. saw its proposal for a nationwide protest by students over the condition of Australia's education system turned into a workout and scheduled for April 1966. Naturally all these things were now receiving a nationwide coverage in the press, and the critics were forced to agree A.N.U. had become the place where the action is.

In Orientation Week 1966, Alex Carey, a lecturer from U.N.S.W. delivered a talk on sex that sent a shockwave clean across the nation. Another monster demonstration against sending conscripts to Vietnam was held, and the right to sit on the King George V statue was firmly established in the Law Courts. Keith Baker became 1966 President, and we all hung our heads in shame the day the Postmaster General found an edition of WORONI to be obscene. The S.R.C. sacked the WORONI editors and was nearly sacked by a General Meeting in turn.

The Workout came to pass and was blessed with front page coverage in Canberra and a supporting editorial coverage in all States revealed that as a method of gaining favourable and widespread publicity for a student cause, the Workout was an unqualified success. Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Monash, New England and Queensland Universities were the main participants, with the Sydney universities bringing up the rear.

When there was an attempt to reduce Stu-Vac from two weeks to one week, a gigantic student sit-in on the steps of the Chancery, with nuns and all participating, persuaded the Board of the School to reconsider, and a week-and-a-half Stu-Vac, with a longer exam period, was agreed upon. The most massive outside demonstration came during President Johnson's visit when students formed a major portion of a crowd of near 3000. Demonstrators, however, were somewhat overshadowed on that occasion.

In the same year, Garran Hall opened and quickly became the pace-setting Hall. The Copland Building syphoned off the Economics Faculty and the Law Faculty from the Childers Street Buildings. In New Guinea, Tony Voutas, an A.N.U. degree holder of some renown, was elected to the Territory Parliament from a native electorate. A year which had begun with the retirement of Menzies, thronged with

## Minister says magazine appears to be obscene

CANBERRA, Thursday.—The Postmaster-General, Mr A. Hulme, has ordered suspension of postal deliveries of the Australian National University magazine "Woroni" because it "appears to be obscene."

## WORONI NOT OBSCENE EDITOR ASSERTS

A.N.U. demonstrators bearing placards imploring "Ming, don't go-go", ended with a spectacular victory for Harold Holt in the elections.

In 1967 the tempo was maintained. The biggest achievement in projecting the A.N.U.S.A. into the public's eager attention came with the inception of the A.N.U.S.A.'s own radio programme Inside-Out, which really lifted the lid on what goes on within these Hallowed Halls. The S.R.C., under the new President Alan Brooks, adopted a responsible attitude on the use of drugs and won a laudatory editorial in the "Canberra Times". The S.R.C. also won the University Administration's support for a jointly financed scholarship to the A.N.U. for an Aboriginal.

Internal student politics were given a far-reaching boost in the Great Debate on the competence of the S.R.C. to adopt policies on national and international affairs. The outcome of a packed general meeting on the subject was a limitation on

the S.R.C. which restricted its field of activity to internal student affairs and also education. Thus the S.R.C. became apolitical and S.R.C.'s at other universities were startled as, one by one, their universities fell in line with A.N.U. Despite the fact that the matter was originally of internal concern to A.N.U. it was reported far and wide, inspiring debate well beyond the boundaries of our own campus.

While no new buildings were completed last year, many were started. The second stage of the Library, the Botany Building, the Forestry Building and Ursula College all open at the beginning of this year. The year witnessed the coining of a whole new lot of derogatory Jewish jokes about Arabs and ended with the death of the Prime Minister. This latter event precipitated a frenzied scramble within the Liberal Party for the leadership, revealing yet again the true nature of Tories everywhere.

As our brief historical sketch brings us to the present time, it pays us to make

observations upon things of a wider nature. We can only reflect that the history of the world to date has been studded with incidents reflecting the power of university students everywhere. From Singapore to Spain, from China to Chile, from Africa to America, the ripple sent across the nation by a single university may ultimately become the tidal wave that engulfs the world.

In Australia, a cool appraisal of the A.N.U.S.A.'s role to date evidences the staggering results the A.N.U.S.A. has achieved at this point in time and space. Thus it is that this year sees A.N.U.S.A. poised to exert its formidable influence on world events to an extent never before contemplated, much less attempted.

The torch now passes to a new generation of university students charged with the preservation and enhancement of those things held dear by their predecessors — the ability to impress a point of view upon the populace, the ingenuity to execute a good monotony — subverting stunt, and the occasional uncontrollable urge to deflower the accepted and respectable. Go to it.





# CASH AND CONTEMPLATION

The Maharishi Mahesh Yogi swiped flies with his bouquet and money from the people during his two and a half day mission to the nation's capital. He successfully achieved his purpose. The Spiritual Regeneration Movement is already manifest to forty of Canberra's residents. As the movement in Canberra grows beyond a rudimentary state it is speculated that A.N.U. may become transcendentalists in no small number.

As a part of his second visit to Australia, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, founder of the S.R.M. and the International Meditation Society lectured to a large crowd comprising a fair cross-section of the community at the Canberra Theatre on December 7th last year.

The most interesting result of the lecture was the realisation that the delights or the whatever you like to call it, benefits, that transcendental meditation offers, cannot be adequately expressed in words. At least I had hoped this to be the case. Later, speaking with practised transcendentalist this assumption was verified.

Those who went to the lecture expecting great thoughts to be revealed or to receive wonderful and precise answers to their questions were sadly disappointed. Serve them right. If from the lecture, the audience understood that transcendental meditation does not condition a follower to utter inspiring prose to emotionally excite others, but that it is a self-satisfying practice, I think the Maharishi would have been pleased.

All that one could expect from the Maharishi in any form of conversation would be an attempt to give some "suggestive pictures" of what transcendental meditation is like. Even with this in mind there is the old East-West problem of twining and meeting. How the Maharishi denoted some technical terms one can only guess.

The history of the movement began when Maharishi's teacher, His Divinity Swami Brahmananda Savawati, interpreted a simple teaching that had always existed in the annals of the Bhagavad Gita. In the past this teaching had become 'integrated with the difficult and its interpretation muddled'. The teaching revealed that the naturally desired state of consciousness was obtainable in an extremely easy way. To attain this state it was not necessary to put your body through severe mental and physical disciplines as had been the old idea — which was bloody hard

work and the reason behind the secluded life of a monk. The simple technique rediscovered by Savaswati is the technique taught by the Maharishi. It requires no effort or concentration and does not entail any rejection of life, so we are told. In short, it is completely opposite to the old approach which involved such things as deliberate control of breathing and desires.

Returning to the present, reports from the Canberra centre of the S.R.M. reveal a wide range of those at present under instruction were at first sceptical. Although they all joined for different reasons they get the same satisfying effects. None of them were told what to expect when they undertook this method of meditation and by tabulating individual questionnaires the results were found to be surprisingly uniform.

Most notable was that breathing slowed down indicating that transcendental meditation promotes physiological rest. The point to note, is that the slower breathing rate, for instance, means not a result of mental effort directed towards this end. Thus the method does tend toward natural effects. Numerous significant results came to these people after about a week, on the average. During this initial stage they kept in touch with Maharishi's teachers by telephone or interview.

It is the factor of quick returns that makes transcendental meditation stand apart from some religions — you don't have to die to find out if it is true.

The practice of transcendental meditation promises many rewards. If at least a few of these are true then it is well worthwhile to devote time to its culture. The system of transcendental meditation is defined by the Maharishi in his book 'The Science of Being and Art of Living' as the process of bringing the attention to the level of Transcendental Being. The method involves the selection of a suitable thought, and the technique for experiencing it in its initial stages at development enable the conscious mind to arrive systematically at the source of thought, the field of Being.

All this could be passed off as verbal bull; this article and all that is written about transcendental meditation.

A fair alternative is for you to try it. Try it. Try it. Try it.

by John Reid



# HUSBANDS WANTED

In this article, a recent female graduate discusses the problems she encountered as a female, with a degree, seeking employment. It gives a timely warning to those women who feel that a degree will, in itself, assure them of a highly paid job. WORONI intends to print an article on the whole question of graduate employment in a later issue.

"We are thinking of setting up a Marriage Bureau as we can find no other way of placing our women arts graduates", I was told solemnly by an advisor at the Appointments Board of one of Australia's largest universities. I smiled weakly and commented that I thought that a poor joke. However, it was no joke, for finding positions for women with generalised arts degrees is far more difficult than the undergraduate is led to believe.

I had recently graduated with a B.A. from the A.N.U. and had left Canberra optimistically to seek employment in private industry, thinking that my qualifications would procure some kind of employment. The University Appointments Board dampened my spirits somewhat, and the Commonwealth Employment Office dampened them further, as neither referred me to a particular position. After writing to airline companies, the major oil companies, banks, and management consultant firms, I discovered that while I was qualified to think, I had little practical knowledge, and all these companies required a person with particular skills rather than a generalised degree.

For a girl about to begin an arts degree. It is essential that she should know where she is going. Society has encouraged her to become educated, to gain some tertiary education, but has neglected to tell her that tertiary qualifications are useless unless they contain some technical skills. Her degree has taught her to think, but an employer has little time for a woman who can think. The emphasis is on her ability to DO something. This is summarised aptly in the "Graduate Careers Directory for Humanities and Social Sciences", 1966: "Since a woman arts graduate . . . is recruited not so much for her future potential but rather for the short-term contribution she can make to the employer, it is usually necessary for her to acquire saleable technical skills such as typing and shorthand, library training, or training in data processing".

The intention of this article is not to equate a degree with a meal ticket, but rather to point out that the capacity to think is of little importance to an employer who would be willing to take an equivalently qualified man and train him for several years to become an administrator,

but who would not consider a woman for the same job. Private enterprise is frightened of women, for it fears that they will not stay long, or that they will have an emotional attitude towards their work, or that, worst of all, they may have to supervise men.

Nevertheless, there is an answer to this general problem, and this must be recognised before a degree is embarked upon.

Many a girl, after leaving school, goes on to university as a type of stop-gap between school and marriage. She may soon be married it is true, but it is the exceptional woman who does not have to work for at least a portion of her life. For those who are not prepared to teach, or become a librarian, I would recommend the following: choose your subjects with care so that you leave university with some practical knowledge. Subjects which can be regarded as useful are statistics, mathematics, languages (especially Asian), and to a lesser extent, psychology, sociology, economics and political science. All of these subjects contain some practical skills: mathematics is a great help (although not a necessity) to those who wish to do computer programming, languages are essential in certain export companies and in most international bodies, psychology and sociology are needed for market research and personnel selection and testing. Subjects which are useless from an employer's point of view are philosophy, English literature, history, anthropology, geography, and classics. The value of the so-called "useless" subjects is enormous in that they train the mind to become critical and alert, but when it comes to a job, women are not wanted as thinkers. Because of this, they should not be omitted entirely, but combined with some "useful" subjects to produce a well-balanced degree.

I am well aware that this situation has been publicised before, but I can only hope that it shall be repeated sufficiently often that education will not be so general that it puts many women into the unemployment (or unemployable) category. By adopting a more practical attitude towards tertiary education generally and arts degrees in particular, women who may not be wanted as thinkers can gain an education which will train them both to think and to do.



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# REVIEWS



## IN FEAR OF



## CHINA

IN FEAR OF CHINA (Lansdowne Press, 1967), by Gregory Clark.

The object of this book is to show that the basic assumptions underlying the government's policy towards China and communism in Asia are false, and that they are very largely the product of an irrational fear.

The book begins with a chapter on the situation inside China. The object of this section is to show that China's industrial base is not nearly strong enough to permit her to take part in any large-scale aggressive warfare even if she wanted to. On the other hand, the food situation is not nearly serious enough to impel China to expand beyond her borders. China's growth in population is slightly less than 2% per year compared with 3% or 3.5% in many other Asian countries. "Extensive under-populated areas in the north, west and south-west of China could absorb many millions of settlers".

The first case of Chinese "aggression" was in the Korean War. Clark points out that there is no evidence whatever that it was China which incited the North Koreans to invade South Korea. Furthermore the Chinese intervened only after the U.N. forces had invaded North Korea, and they penetrated south only after two attempts to dissuade the Western powers from seeking total victory in Korea.

In discussing the question of Tibet, Clark gives the historical basis for China's claim that Tibet is a part of China and points out that Tibet has never been recognised as an independent state. The Nationalists also claim Tibet as part of China and their claim has been recognised by the great powers, including the United States. Clark concludes this chapter by comparing the Chinese treatment of the Tibetans with Indian behaviour towards the Nagas, a Tibeto-Burmese people of the border regions of India. Despite numerous attempts to gain independence through both political and military means, the Nagas have been firmly suppressed with great bloodshed by the Indian government. Their claim to independence is certainly stronger than that of the Tibetans. If we are to condemn the Chinese government and convict them of aggression for its actions in Tibet, we must also do the same with the Indian governments for their actions towards the Nagas.

Clark then continues with a long treatment of the Sino-Indian border dispute. He analyses the Chinese and Indian claims to the two principal strips of territory in question. What the Chinese wanted, he claims, is that the Indians should drop their claim to the western sector, including the Aksai Chin where the Chinese had made a road linking Tibet with Sinkiang. In return for this they were prepared to drop their claim to the N.E.F.A., the eastern sector, which has been under actual Indian control for some time. The hostilities, he says, arose from mutual misunderstanding. Certainly they do not constitute Chinese aggression.

The book goes on to consider the problem of Taiwan which is claimed as an integral part of China by both the Communists and the Nationalists. There is also a discussion of the relationship between the Nationalists and the Americans. Clark recalls the little-known fact that in 1957 the U.S. Embassy in Taipei was partially destroyed by a crowd of demonstrators.

The chapter on Taiwan is followed by one on Sino-U.S. relations. Originally the U.S. had considered very strongly the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Peking. Only later did the American attitude to China become so rigid, and this was mainly the result of the Korean War.

Clark then traces the development of the Sino-Soviet dispute showing how seriously the Russians have misrepresented to the world Chinese views on important problems. He sets down direct statements on the question of revolution and shows that the Chinese and Russian positions are in fact extremely similar. To assume that the Russians are no longer interested in revolution while the Chinese are seeking to incite it is, he claims, a distortion.

Clark then goes on to deal with the problem of China's role in the revolutions of South-east Asia. He suggests that the Chinese are not alone in supporting revolutions in other countries. The Americans, for example, broadcast in the 1950s numerous statements of support for anti-Communist revolutions in East Europe. Furthermore they supported with arms and personnel an uprising against the Sukarno government in 1958. Clark points out that in fact the Chinese have been very slow to support revolutions in Asia and they gave no encouragement in places, such as Singapore and the Philippines, where they could easily have done so.

In the final chapter Clark considers at some length the attitude of the Australian government towards China. He gives an account of the history of this relationship, claiming that at no time has Communist China threatened Australia's interests. The Nationalists, on the other hand, threatened Australia's interests on two occasions, listed by Clark, but this has not prevented the Australian government from good relations with the Nationalists. The government has made almost no attempt to inform itself on China and, in Clark's eyes, has allowed itself, through fear, to act with extraordinary stupidity and blindness. Having been formerly in the service of the Department of External Affairs, Clark is in a good position to assess this activity and his conclusions seem to the present writer virtually unassailable.

## HOME on the SHEEP'S BACK

Ronald Anderson, ON THE SHEEP'S BACK. Rigby, 1967. pp.268. \$3.75.

This book is the recently released hardcover version of a paperback published a year earlier (in 1966) by Sun Books, the enterprising Australian publisher specialising in paperbacks. The text, however, is unchanged — probably because there have been no significant developments since the book originally appeared.

The new version, incidentally, was produced in Hong Kong, while there are occasional slips of a technical nature, the result is on the whole quite good.

The author rightly points out in his preface that very little of a non-technical nature has been written about Australian's wool industry "as it now exists". Certainly there has been very little indeed since the abortive attempt to introduce a reserve price scheme for wool marketing in 1964-65.

The publisher's eulogy on the dust-jacket claims that "the author has produced a most readable book without going to extremes — either of superficiality or technicality". Certainly, Anderson's book will be little more than another interesting viewpoint as far as the specialist reader is concerned. By and large, it appears to be aimed at that yet-to-be-discovered individual, "the intelligent and interested man in the street".

From this point of view, then, what does Anderson's book have to offer? In his own words, "the book has several objectives" — and in a book of this size, the publisher's claim that the book does everything required of it is of course overdone.

The only real competitors for the book are *The Simple Fleece* (edited by Alan Barnard and published in 1962) and, more recently, George LeCouteur's *Wool! — Modern Myths: New Horizons* published in 1967, after the first version of Anderson's book appeared. Of the three, *The Simple Fleece* is by far the best, although by now a little dated. Of the two remaining, Anderson's book would be of more general interest to the non-specialist but interested reader. LeCouteur's book is the one which would be of more value to those who are directly involved with wool at some stage.



Books on the Australian wool industry tend to be patchy and uneven, rather like the wool industry itself today. Anderson's first chapter is a rather wandering one, which surveys the place of wool in the Australian economy. Its theme is the lack of public and political concern for wool's future — a timely if somewhat misdirected rebuke.

This is followed by a chapter which traces the origins and growth of the wool industry from the time the Australian continent was discovered. This chapter takes the story up to the 1950s and again is a wandering and rather badly organised chapter. But Anderson displays an unusual and healthy scepticism in dealing with the origins of wool in Australia.

The book then has several semi-technical chapters on various matters. For instance, there is a chapter on the characteristics of the merino sheep itself, the various breeds, and the studs which produce them. While done in a somewhat sketchy fashion, it is material which is often overlooked in works of this nature. Also dealt with are the various types of country on which sheep are run in Australia. The author spends some time on a comparison with the wool industry in the Soviet Union.

Anderson deals too with the rabbit problem from the time the wild rabbit was introduced into Australia, and decries the apathy of landholders, which he says is present "to an appalling degree". (This is a theme which recurs under more than one heading). There is some treatment of shearing. There are chapters on the marketing system, which are followed by a treatment of the wool textile industry, and of the fibres which provide such competition for wool — cotton and the various man made fibres. There is also an interesting discussion of what Anderson calls "The means of Survival" — research. Perhaps the most interesting part of this section is the thesis that the wool-grower is in fact subsidising research for the benefit of other primary producers.

But by far the most noteworthy features of the book are those which are concerned with the closely related problems of marketing and the industry's current problems and organisation. Unfortunately, these chapters are rather poorly placed in the layout of the book. Chapter 7 is entitled "The Human Computer" — a reference to the woolbuyer. But it is in this chapter that one of the most interesting sections of Anderson's book is to be found.

This treatment of the woolbuyer and the auction system leads the author on to a too brief treatment of the reserve price scheme episode of 1964-65. Anderson accurately characterises the campaign to introduce the scheme as "one of the dirtiest the industry has seen". He is inclined to be over-dramatic at times, although he rightly points out the innate conservatism (apathy) of the Australian primary producer.

Chapter 8 deals with remedies and alternatives to the open auction system. It is interesting that Anderson believes that private selling has probably been encouraged by the desire of some growers to preserve the so-called free wool market or auction system in 1965.

The reader then has to go to Chapters 12 and 13 for a continuation of the discussion of present problems. Chapter 12 — "Wool's Big Gunn" — is in many ways one of the most worthwhile in the whole book. The apathy of the Australian primary producer, and of the woolgrower in particular, is again criticised: "Men who should know better display the most appalling ignorance". This leads the author on to a discussion of woolgrower politics, and the emergence of wool's most controversial figure, Sir William Gunn. Anderson's assessment of Gunn is an absorbing one. Chapter 13 on "Wool and the Wool Board" is also well worth noting. "Most growers seem to view the Board as a prime example of Parkinson's Law".

Anderson's summing up of wool's problems presents nothing new: in essence, they are those of the cost-price squeeze. By and large, both Anderson and LeCouteur agree on this, as they do on the view that growers cannot continue to operate independent of the Commonwealth Government, and of public opinion. Both authors seem to agree that too much has been made of marketing reform as being the answer — but it is Anderson who points out that whatever the merits or demerits of the proposal for a reserve price scheme, its defeat at the 1965 referendum, set wool back for more than a decade.

Anderson's book offers little that is new — but it is a fascinating book nevertheless. It should be read with interest by many.

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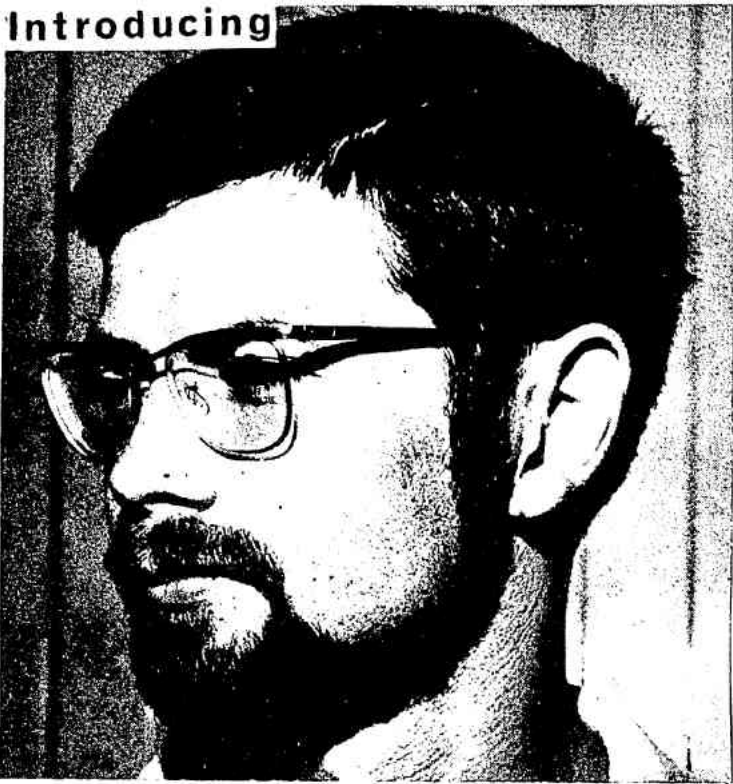
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The Australian National University has awarded a Fellowship in the Creative Arts to Brisbane poet Rodney Hall.

As well as being skilled as a poet, Mr Hall, 31, is a distinguished prose writer, a musician, an actor and a critic. He will come to Canberra with his wife and young family in February 1968 after having spent a month as tutor in the recorder and the interpretation of music at the University of New England Summer School of Music. He will hold the Creative Arts Fellowship for a period of twelve months. Mr. Hall's poetry has been published widely in Australia, Britain, the United States, India, the Philippines, Russia and France. Some 250 of his radio and television scripts have been used by the A.B.C. many of them for educational, documentary and children's entertainment programmes. He is well known to Brisbane radio listeners as the A.B.C.'s film critic. He has also given radio talks on theatre, poetry and art and has appeared in numerous A.B.C. radio and television drama productions. He has given many poetry readings on radio and has given lectures and recitals of his own poetry in London, Sydney and Brisbane.

For the past five years Mr. Hall has been advisory editor to "Overland" and recently he was appointed Poetry Editor of "The Australian". His book and poetry reviews have appeared in many British and Australian journals, particularly "The Australian" and "The Bulletin". He has

published many articles on cultural and social matters, the range of his interests being indicated by the fact that he has written programme notes for concerts by the Queensland Symphony Orchestra and a monograph on the painter Andrew Sibley for the Queensland Art Gallery, and has been the joint-author of a pamphlet on "Social Services and the Aborigine" for the Federal Council for Aboriginal Development.

He has so far had four collections of poetry published while a fifth, "The Autobiography of a Gorgon", is to be published next year. His novel "The New Cleopatra" is at present held by an English publisher. Mr Hall is joint-editor of a critical anthology of poetry written by the younger generation of Australian poets which is due for publication within the next few months.

In the field of music, Mr Hall plays the clarinet, trombone and recorder. He has written a number of chamber and symphonic works and has appeared publicly both as a performer and a conductor.

As the holder of an Australian National University Fellowship in the Creative Arts, Mr. Hall intends to take an active part in the literary and theatrical life of Canberra and the University. He has plans for writers' workshops, lectures, seminars and recitals to be held during his stay. He will also be working on two major projects — one prose and the other poetry — during his time in Canberra.

## politix

**POLITIX** is an independent political column that is published regularly in **WORONI**. Its space is open to anyone who wishes to express himself politically. The views expressed in this column are not necessarily those of **WORONI**, the A.N.U.S.A. or the University.

### HOLT'S DEATH

"Australian politics" was dealt another heavy blow following the death of Harold Holt during the vacation.

Holt's contribution to "Australian politics" was minimal, if not negligible. True, he changed its image; from the pro-British, Empire torism of Sir Robert, to a new pro-American Empire torism of his own. But his death falsely promised the hope for the beginning of a real "Australian politics". And it is this, that is the cruel thing about Harold Holt's death.

It was heralded by the press as "the end of an era" and "the beginning of a new stage" and was supposed to bring some life and real conflict into Australian public affairs after the long dark days of the Menzies era, and Holt's brief parliamentary tyranny.

His death, though dramatic, was not really very sad. Even the "Times" of London after describing Holt as the young energetic leader with the "007" image, who typified the dynamic Australia of the 60's, went on to say that it was almost a good thing that Holt drowned while still in power, rather than having to retire from the political scene of old age, which would have been out of character for the new image, now a contemporary legend.

The truth is, that the timing and the method of Holt's death was very convenient. For it was getting politically necessary to replace Holt as Prime Minister and Liberal Party leader because of his incompetence as a statesman.

In his last year, or since his Pyrrhic victory over Arthur Calwell in 1966 he had a succession of political crises, including the loss of a referendum, two by-elections and a Senate election, the last of which was fought on personalities.

He was incapable of withstanding all the attacks of the revitalised Opposition, and countering the "Whitlam personality onslaught" with one of his own.

Now that the Holt era is over, it is essential to judge the impact his sudden departure had, on the political scene, if we are to understand what the period of "Gorton Power" holds in store for us.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

The Liberal Party is a monolithic power structure, its leader being the pinnacle of the decision making process. When this paternal force is removed without provision being made for a natural clear-cut successor (as Menzies did for Holt) anarchy emerges. And it is in such anarchy that "politics" develops.

The "politics" that did develop from this period were a definite struggle for power within the Liberal Party and an ideological and a personality conflict in the Liberal Party - Country Party coalition.

The Liberal Party, being non-political, does not have political factions or "wings" like the Labor Party; but this united front image shattered in what appears to be a public competition for power between its interest groups and self-styled leaders, both

within and without the party. Even though the public struggle within the party was a minor part of the decision making process, that was to select not only a Liberal leader, but also an Australian Prime Minister, which of course, could have an effect on certain "international interests".

The decision was made, Gorton became Prime Minister, the press told the people that Gorton was "a good bloke"; the "Gorton Consensus" now complete, meant that once again the Party and the Nation were one.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Party had been "blackmailed" by the Country Party "Cockies" into passing up its opportunity to become the first majority Liberal Government in Australian history, and so betrayed the ideals of small "L" Liberals, and genuine large "L" Liberals everywhere.

"Cocky conservatism" having gained temporary power in the land, attempted to consolidate its position by starting a campaign through the Murdoch press, to retain McEwen as P.M., because he was

the only "father figure" in the Menzies-Holt tradition suitable to be leader among the contenders. The ultimate aim behind this move was to reverse the Liberal devaluation decision which was against "Cocky" interests.

When this move seemed destined to fail, they quickly denied it, and instead successfully concentrated their efforts into destroying their main Liberal, ideological opponent, McMahon, preventing him from becoming the Liberal leader, thus achieving their goal of keeping Australia under "Conservative", not "Liberal" rule.

### THE TRIUMPH OF "WHITLAMISM"

Mention has already been made of the "Whitlam personality onslaught", and Holt's adoption of it, during the last Senate elections. The new TV "personality politics" are characteristically Whitlam's, for they are the politics of the "greasy opportunist". The professional politician, uses the "cult of the personality" to psychologically indoctrinate the masses by over-exposure on the mass media. The credit is Whitlam's for absorption of this into our "culture".

We must also see the other side of "Whitlamism". For the "greasy opportunist", state-power is the ultimate end, and any means, fair or foul, used in achieving that end are legitimate. Principles are the first to suffer, for they, like electoral promises, mean nothing when one has reached the "conscience of the nation" stage, one attains on conquering "national power". For the masses will always be behind you, if you are magnetic and slimey enough not to let them realise you are changing ethical principles.

Whitlam has changed Labor Party policy on Vietnam from that of "opposition and non-intervention" in the war, 12 months ago, to "support for the war and no further intervention". While Gorton has changed Holt's policy from "support and continued intervention", to "support for the war and no further intervention".

It is now inevitable that unless Gorton makes a better job of running the Vietnam war than Holt, he too will have to be replaced, but this time by the more efficient Whitlam government of 1969.

TERRY MAHER

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## literary competition

A Nation-wide Student Literary Competition will be held in 1968. It will offer at least \$500 in prize money, together with publication of winning entries.

The competition will be conducted by the National Union of Australian University Students, and all students currently enrolled in a university course will be eligible to enter. There are six categories in which prizes will be awarded. These include a short story section (not less than 1,500 words), poetry, photography, and satire. There is a section for a piece of original journalism on a topic of social or political concern suitable for publication in a University newspaper. A prize will also be offered for a play by an Australian student of not less than thirty minutes production time.

Entries of merit will be published in "U", the nationally distributed student newspaper.

The competition closes on June 30, 1968. Manuscripts and enquiries should be addressed to the Cultural Affairs Officer, N.U.A.U.S., 52 Story Street, Parkville, Melbourne.

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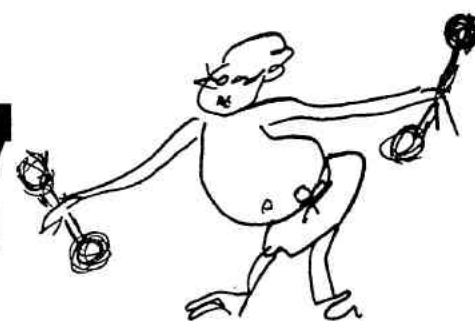
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# A.N.U. at PLAY



## INTERVARSITY



### Intersarsity Sporting Contests 1968

Sport	University	Dates
Athletics — Men & Women	Queensland	May 21 & 23
Australian National F'tball	Queensland	May 20 to 24
Badminton — Men & Women	W. Australia	May 20 to 24
Baseball	(To be advised)	Aug. 12 to 16
Basketball	Tasmania	May 20 to 24
Basketball — Women	Queensland	Aug. 19 to 23
Basketball (International Rules) — Women	Sydney	Aug. 12 to 16
Cross Country	A.N.U.	Aug. 21 & 23
Golf	Queensland	May 20 to 24
Golf — Women	Monash	May 20 to 24
Gymnastics — Men and Women	Queensland	May 20 to 24
Hockey	Queensland	May 22 & 23
Hockey — Women	W. Australia	May 23 & 25
Judo — Men & Women	Newcastle	May 25
Rifle	Monash	Aug. 19 to 23
Rowing	Monash & A.N.U.	May 20 to 24
Rowing — Women	A.N.U.	Aug. 19 to 23
Rugby League	Tasmania	Aug. 19 to 23
Rugby Union	Monash	May 20 to 24
Skiing — Men & Women	New England	Feb. 19 to 23
Soccer Football	W. Australia	Feb. 19 to 23
Softball — Women	Melbourne	Feb. 21 to 27
Squash Rackets — Men & Women	Melbourne	May 20 to 24
Table Tennis — Men & Women	Queensland	
Tennis	Monash	
Tennis — Women		
Trampoline — Men		

## rowing

Rowing at the University looks like having its most successful year ever. Of great importance is the acquisition of two competent coaches to coach maiden and novice crews.

Mr. Bob Porra will coach the lightweight four and another four composed of two reserves from the lightweight four and two reserves from the senior eight. Mr. Porra comes to the A.N.U. with valuable rowing experience, both in coaching and rowing, at the Adelaide University.

Mr. Geoff Tucker, a man of twenty years rowing experience, and who formerly coached at Oxford will take over the training of the novice oarsmen.

The previous university coaching experience of both these men should prove most valuable to the club. It is hoped that they will be assisted by senior members of the club in some of the novice coaching.

Rowing has already commenced for the year and a university crew won the Senior Junior 8 at the first 1968 regatta. This 8 won by 1½ lengths. University, with the only two entrants in the race from their club, won the sculls, with Ian Griffiths beating Hamish Mackay. Such an early record of success leads club officials to hope for its continuation.

In the competition for the Premiership Pennant, the club is third, some 50 points behind the leaders with only two point score regattas to go (March 2, April 6). Thus it is essential for the club to field a competitor in each race to have a chance to win back the pennant.

Basically, rowing within the University falls into two classes — intersarsity crews, and non-intersarsity crews. Intersarsity crews shall be chosen on a preliminary basis after trials during Orientation Week, during which rowing shall proceed both morning and afternoon. This year, I.V. rowing is to be held in Perth, during the May vac. and the club anticipates sending a full team i.e. senior 8, lightweight 4, sculler and reserves. All people interested should contact the club as early as possible during Orientation Week.

Non I.V. crews shall also be formed during Orientation Week. These crews will compete in local Canberra regattas (there are 6 regattas before April 6), and may travel to Sydney, Melbourne or Griffiths.

Last year saw the awarding of the first university Blue for rowing which went to Kerry Gelbart, and this estimate of his ability was endorsed by Gelbart's selection in the Victorian crew for the King's Cup.

The A.N.U. B.C., the holder of the STOP SSIP Cup, awarded for the best I.V. sculling team is organising a Childers St Turn during Orientation Week and also running a raffle to raise loot. Enquiries regarding the club may be made at the club table in the Union or the S.R.C. office. All new oarsmen are welcome and will be participating at the next regatta on March 2.

Chris May, senior coach  
A.N.U.B.C.

## SPORTS

## UNION

This year the Sports Union office has been moved to new and more spacious premises opposite the S.R.C. Office. It will, in conjunction with the S.R.C. staff now be able to provide a 9 a.m.-5 p.m. service for students, and will allow such things as ground bookings by telephone. Typing will now be done readily for clubs and information and help, provided.

In return the Sports Union will be asking more of its constituent clubs as far as promptness and efficiency is concerned, particularly in the field of finance.

1968, it is hoped, will be a year of development in the field of University Sport and that new clubs will be formed, an old clubs re-invigorated by new blood. The influx of all research students into the Sports Union should help this considerably.

The new pavilion designed for North Oval is somewhat behind schedule in the planning stages and there is some doubt whether it will be ready for football this year. Also the oval itself has suffered in the dry weather and fears have been expressed whether it will be ready.

There is a growing awareness within Sports Council of a greater need for a more thorough planning of future grounds and this year should see work in this sphere.

The Indoor Sports Centre plans have been submitted by the University to the Australian Universities Commission for their approval, but nothing will be known on this score until November.

The Sports Union will continue to protect life and limb through its Insurance scheme and the physiotherapist will again be operating at the health service, probably from the middle of first term.

On the Inter-varsity level it would be good to see all sports follow the lead of the football clubs and bring the level of their play up to the standard of their richly deserved firsts in the social events.

### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION

Nominations are called for the positions of:

- President
- Vice-President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Six (6) Council.

Candidates must be members of the A.N.U. Sports Union. Nominations must be signed by at least two (2) persons and must be accompanied by a written statement of the nominees' willingness to act in the position if elected and a brief outline of their qualifications for the position.

Nominations close 5.00 p.m. Friday, 15th March, 1968 and should be submitted at the Sports Union Office.

Elections will take place on 20th, 21st and 22nd March, 1968.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 8.00 p.m. on Monday, 1st April, 1968.

ALAN BROOKS,  
Returning Officer.



# POT PAGE

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THE POT PAGE is intended as a light hearted addition to WORONI. We invite contributions of comedy, satire, cartoons, or general articles of grievance or otherwise. Contributions may be left for the Editor in the S.R.C. Office, and clearly marked...POT PAGE'. From time to time THE POT PAGE will run competitions which will offer cash prizes. Details of these will be available later.

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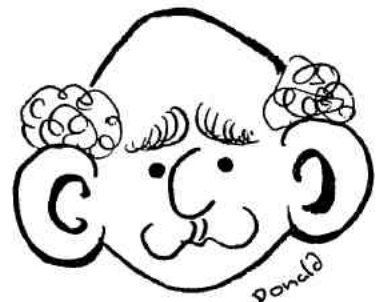
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## THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

According to section II (1) of the Union Constitution there are SIX seats on the Union Board of Management to be filled annually by election. Members of the Board so elected will hold office for one year and are eligible for re-election.

Every ordinary and life member of the Union is eligible to vote at an election, except persons suspended from membership under section 9(2) of the Constitution.

The "Election to the Union Board of Management Rules" govern the elections and the Secretary is the Returning Officer.

Voting will take place on WEDNESDAY, 2nd. August, THURSDAY, 3rd. August, and FRIDAY, 4th. August, 1967, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. close to the main Ellery Circuit entrance of the Union Building.

A voter must vote in person and shall present himself to the Secretary or to a person appointed by the Secretary as his deputy. After the Secretary or his deputy has satisfied himself that the voter is eligible to vote at the election a voting paper will be issued. For identification purposes members are requested to have their Union cards with them.

THE VOTER SHALL INDICATE HIS OR HER CHOICE BY MARKING ON THE VOTING PAPER A CROSS (X) IN THE APPROPRIATE SQUARE OR SQUARES AGAINST THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE OR CANDIDATES FOR WHOM HE OR SHE WISHES TO VOTE BUT SHALL NOT MARK A CROSS (X) AGAINST THE NAMES OF MORE CANDIDATES THAN THERE ARE SEATS TO BE FILLED.

No voting paper will be accepted unless it is received by the Secretary before the close of poll.

Voters shall, without leaving the voting place, fold the voting paper so as to conceal the manner in which they have voted, exhibit the voting paper so folded to the secretary or his deputy and forthwith openly and without unfolding the voting paper, place it in the ballot box provided for the purpose. The ballot box will not be opened during polling.

### MANNER OF DETERMINING THE ELECTION.

According to section 28 (c) of the Electoral Rules "where more than one candidate is to be elected and the candidate with the highest number of votes shall be first elected and the candidate with the highest number of votes of the remaining candidates will be second elected and so on until the required number of candidates have been elected". Further, section 28 (d) provides that "where at any stage the number of seats to be filled is less than the number of candidates who have received equally the largest number of votes the Secretary shall determine by lot which of the candidates shall be elected".

CANVASSING In order to secure the freedom of decision of each voter, canvassing will not be permitted in the main entrance hall of the Union where the voting will take place.

It is hoped that the election will be declared not later than 10a.m. MONDAY, 7th. August, by means of a notice to appear on the Union official notice board.

As members are aware, voting at an election to fill a seat on the Union Board of Management is not compulsory, however every member is encouraged to exercise his democratic right to vote.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

I hereby give notice that an ELECTION will be held on

WEDNESDAY      2nd. August, 1967

THURSDAY       3rd. August, 1967

FRIDAY          4th. August, 1967

to fill SIX SEATS on the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT of the UNION.

Voting will take place close to the main ELLERY CIRCUIT entrance in the UNION BUILDING between the hours of 9.00 a. m. and 7 p. m. , on all days of the election.

DETAILS OF ELIGIBILITY and of VOTING PROCEDURE contained in the Union Electoral Rules are available from my office on request.

For IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES, Members are requested to have their UNION CARDS with them.

The following candidates have been nominated to stand at the election:-

CHAPMAN, Jane  
FRASER, Ron  
LAMB, Chris  
MACKAY, Roger  
MAHER, Terry  
MANSFIELD, Charles  
SOLOMON, David  
TYRRELL, Michael

E. C. de Toth,  
Union Secretary,  
Returning Officer.